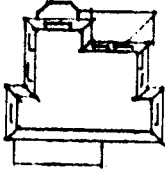


1. STATE Maryland COUNTY Baltimore TOWN Lutherville VICINITY STREET NO. 219 Melancthon Avenue ORIGINAL OWNER John G. Cockey ORIGINAL USE residence/hotel PRESENT OWNER William Deale PRESENT USE residence WALL CONSTRUCTION stone NO. OF STORIES 2½		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY	
		2. NAME Landon House DATE OR PERIOD c. 1875 STYLE Second Empire ARCHITECT BUILDER John G. Cockey	
		3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC NO <p>A fine example of the Second Empire Style, this house, set on a high basement and constructed of stone, is unique to Lutherville. Used as a hotel for summer guests, Landon House presents asymmetrical facades characterized at the side and front elevations with projecting wings which suggest end pavilions typical of much French Renaissance architecture.</p> <p>The mansard roof is slightly flared at the eaves forming a shallow concave profile. The corner boards which quarter arch to the fascia of the upper, moulded cornice, at the break in the roof slope, provide a visual ogee curved roof. The main, lower slope of the roof is decoratively shingled with bands of picket slates set between bands of regular coursed slates.</p> <p>Dormers are set on each main roof slope over the bays of each floor level. Typically the dormers have arched lentils set over segmentally arched window heads with the sash cut to fit. The dormers are set at the eaves of the roof and above the lower classical cornice complete with crown and bed mouldings, freize and architrave set directly above the flat wooden lentils of the second floor windows. These lentils are typical of all the masonry window openings with their two over two sash hung with louvered blinds.</p> <p>The front facade is characterized by the one story porch with its low roof and cornice, a smaller version of the main cornice, supported on round Tuscan type columns set with modern screening. The porch is within the angle of the wing and the main structure of the</p>			
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered NO			
<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>			
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)			
7. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC. <i>See also, Paul Horner, 1965, p. 110.</i>			
Rodd L. Wheaton		Oct. 1971	



house with its three bays. The east two bays are spaced together from the western bay with its front entrance and the above second floor window. The entrance doorway is set with double doors with arched panels and has sidelights and a transom. The two first floor windows are elongated to the porch floor and have two over four sash. At the roof of this section of the house the dormers reflect similar spacing.

The porch extends somewhat beyond the projecting wing at the west end of the front facade. This wing or pavilion has a first floor bay window which extends from the basement wall. Each of the three sides of the bay window at both the basement and first floor levels have typical two over two sash. The bay itself, with its cornice similar to the porch, is constructed of regular coursed stonework contrasting to the typical random coursed stonework used elsewhere. Above the baywindow at the second floor the wing has two windows under an atypical dormer with a pair of segmentally arched windows set beneath one large arched moulded lentil.

Typically the side facades have four bays, two on each projecting wing with one dormer. At the west facade the remaining two bays are widely spaced accommodating the front projecting wing. Each bay is continued at the roof with a dormer.

The opposite facade with its similar fenestration of the wing has window bays on the main structure, equally spaced with one dormer above at the roof.